

DAILY EVENING BULLETIN.

VOL. 3--NO. 93.

MAYSVILLE, KY., SATURDAY, MARCH 15, 1884.

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Proprietor of the celebrated brands: Hold the Fort, Parlor Queen and Mother Hubbard. Best cigars in the market. Full variety of smokers' articles. Second street, 44ly MAYSVILLE, KY.

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NEW FIRM, BISSET, McCLANAHAN & SHEA, (Successors to Cooper & Bisset, Dealers in Stoves, Ranges, Marble-topped Mantels, and manufacturers of Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Ware.

Special attention paid to tin roofing, gutter and spouting. Practical plumbers, gas and steam fitters. Wrought iron and lead pipes, &c. All work attended to promptly and warranted. 23 E. Second st., 49dly MAYSVILLE, KY.

SIMMONS' Medicated Well-Water.

A Specific for DYSPEPSIA and
DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS.

HAS been used with most gratifying success in many obstinate cases. Prof. F. W. Clark, professor of Chemistry at the University of Cincinnati says this water "belongs to the same class with that of the Alleghany Springs, of Virginia," the medicinal virtues of which are well known to be stated here. Those who desire to try this famous water are referred to Captain C. W. Boyd, Levanua Ohio; Captain C. M. Holloway, Cincinnati, Ohio; J. J. Ralpe, Cincinnati, Ohio. For sale in half barrels and pugs by
GUS. SIMMONS, Proprietor,
m2d4wrt
Aberdeen, Ohio.

SLAGEL IS SWUNG OFF

The Eminent Kentucky Scoundrel
Rewarded at Last.

Crime for Which the Death Penalty
Was Paid—One of the Worst
Murders on Record—
The Execution.

SOMERSET, Ky., March 15.—Frank Wolford Slagel, who was hanged here to-day for the murder of three men, was a cold-blooded and pitiless assassin.

On the evening of the 14th of last August a squad of men who were at work cutting railroad cross ties, about two miles from Flat Rock, on the Cincinnati Southern Railroad, were attracted by moans which seemed to proceed from the foot of a bluff near by. They went to the place and were horror-stricken to find two of their fellow-workmen, John O'Dair and James O'Dair, with their heads terribly mashed with some heavy instrument—one of them dead—the other, James O'Dair, in a dying condition, but the latter retained sufficient life to state that Slagel and a man by the name of George Taylor had killed his brother and Joseph Claiborn by striking them in the head with an ax, and had struck him in the same manner and thrown him over the cliff for dead.

The workmen then went up to a rock house on the top of the cliff immediately above where the O'Dairs were found, and which they knew had been occupied by the O'Dairs, one Joseph Claiborn and the condemned man, F. W. Slagel as a camp. Here they found Claiborn's body on the edge of the cliff, on the outside of the rock house, his head also smashed with an ax which was found in the rock house, bloody. The other three axes, which had been used by the party in cutting timber, were also found in the rock house, but no blood upon them. Three pallets lying side by side with the feet toward the fire had a pool of blood at the head of each. The fourth pallet laid transversely at the head of the three was unstained by blood, and at its head was Slagel's old hat and at its foot his shoes.

Telegrams were immediately sent to Monticello, Ky., Slagel's old home, thirty-five miles from the scene of the slaughter. He was there found, arrested, and lodged in the Somerset Jail.

On trial in last October it appeared that on the evening of the 13th of August the condemned, in company with the two O'Dairs and Claiborn, went to Mart Love's saloon at Flat Rock, where Claiborn, in the presence of others, bought a quart of whisky, paid \$1 and received \$9 in change for a \$10 bill.

A few minutes afterward Slagel got a \$20 bill changed, repaired to the shade of the saloon, and shortly thereafter was seen counting the money on the knee of one of the O'Dairs. They all left the saloon together, and returned to the rock house, at which place they were seen together about sundown, and were all intoxicated except Slagel, who was apparently sober. Only a few days before he had been heard to say he had no money. The O'Dairs were known to have brought about \$40 to the camp with them.

On the 13th about midnight, Slagel came to Esley Hill's saloon, on the railroad, about three miles from the scene of the tragedy, and inquired if the express could be flagged at Greenwood that night. On being informed that it could not, he stepped outside the saloon and was heard talking to an unknown person. He was next seen at Greenwood Station where he made the same inquiries and received the same answer. The next day at Burnside, on his way to Monticello, he bought a pistol and cartridges. Arrived at Monticello, he told a friend, one James Cox, that he "expected to be accused of the killing of Jim O'Dair and others on the L. and N. Road." He also sold a watch for \$5, which proved to be Jim O'Dair's watch. When the telegram was received and he was arrested, he had in his possession \$19.50 and a gun belonging to Claiborn, and had on Claiborn's coat, vest, hat and boots, all of which he claimed to have bought.

So strong and conclusive was the evidence that his attorneys confined themselves chiefly to an attempt to influence the jury to fix his punishment at life imprisonment instead of death; but the jury, after a short deliberation, found him guilty, and fixed his punishment at death. The judge sentenced the prisoner to be hanged on the 8th of January.

The case was taken to the Court of Appeals, was there affirmed, and Governor Knott set Friday, March 14, for his execution.

Slagel was a young man about twenty years of age, and seemed perfectly unconcerned about his fate.

Slagel spent an almost sleepless night, ate no breakfast, and was the perfect picture of distress this morning. A reporter had an interview with him. He said: "I did not do the killing, but was present and saw another do it. I got the money and things not to tell. There is a woman in the case who was present and could tell all about it."

He professed religion last night. The crowd in town numbers about five thousand people. He was hung at 1 o'clock. There was no excitement.

The gallows was the old fashion uprights, seventeen feet high, with a cross-beam and strap, the drop being six feet.

It was situated in a large enclosure, thirteen feet high, and none of the anxious crowd were admitted, those inside only including officers, physicians, and reporters. A special police force, armed with guns, guarded the enclosure. Two physicians had already purchased Slagel's body of him for \$25, and it will at once be turned over to them without burial.

A Thrilling Suicide.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., March 15.—The Genesee Falls in this city, made famous by Sam

Patch, was the scene on Friday of a desperate suicide. An unknown man stood on the railroad bridge, which crosses the river just above the falls, and jumped off. He was huried over the falls and the body has not yet been recovered. Last Sunday a commercial traveler, named E. Stevenson, who registered as from New York, mysteriously disappeared. Detectives are searching for him. It is intimated now that he is the man who jumped over the falls.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

More Reports of General Graham's Victory Coming In.

LONDON, March 15.—Further details of the desperate battle yesterday between Graham's forces and the rebels near the Tana Wells, continue to arrive to-day. During the confusion which ensued when the Arabs made their wild rush upon the British lines and caused them to retreat, the newspaper reporters and other non-combatants took part in the fray and used their revolvers freely and with deadly effect against the enemy.

After the battle Osman's camp and three villages were burned. Among the trophies Osman's standard was taken and Tewfik Bey's recaptured. The British losses are considerably heavier than first reported. The number killed reaches 100, the wounded 150.

General Graham's forces are returning to Suakin.

Osman Digna fled to the hills.

The Arabs retired before the English slowly and sulkily. They were defeated, but not put to rout. They walked away, as if sauntering through a bazaar, with their arms folded or swinging at their sides. Many were shot down but this did not hasten their companions' speed. Judges of native character think the Arabs are so allured by family ties that the great loss of life will appal them, and break their faith in Mahdi and their Sheikhs.

Marriage Under Difficulties.

NEWPORT, March 15.—Mr. Robert Bailey Wade, a large importer of New York City, and Mrs. Ellen Scriven-Chaffee, of the same city, were married here to-day.

Brooklyn, and came here a couple of days ago. The bride is the daughter of George Scriven, of Brooklyn. Several days ago Mr. Wade wrote to a prominent clergyman here asking if he would solemnize their marriage. The letter was answered and inquiries made as to the lady's status. A telegram was received from Mr. Wade, who stated that there was no legal impediment to the marriage, but that under the canons of the Episcopal Church there was an impediment, since there had been a divorce on the ground of incompatibility of temper, which the church does not recognize. The clergyman then declined to perform the ceremony. Notwithstanding this Mr. Wade came here, and so did Mrs. Chaffee and her friends. To-day Mr. Wade got a marriage permit and succeeded in finding a clergyman to tie the knot.

Murderous Affray.

PITTSBURGH, March 15.—North Mansfield, nine miles west of the city, was the scene of a murderous affray last night. Early in the evening Edward Summers visited Wm. Daily's saloon and got into a dispute with Daily. At midnight he returned, accompanied by Chas. C. Thornburg and William Lundgate. The men stated that their visit was peaceable, but a son of Daily's struck Summers. A general fight followed. Daily procured a revolver and fired twice. One shot struck Summers below the nose and passed entirely through his head, coming out at the base of the brain. The second shot struck Thornburg, penetrating his lungs. Both men are still alive, but it is thought neither can recover. Daily was arrested and is now in jail. The injured men are less than twenty-five years of age and both are married. They worked in the coal mines at North Mansfield.

Another Brooklyn Scandal.

NEW YORK, March 15.—Mrs. Genevieve Hubbard, wife of Rev. W. C. Hubbard, rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church on Brooklyn Heights has begun proceedings for divorce on the ground of cruel and inhuman treatment. The suit is brought in Philadelphia where the lady is living. Mr. Hubbard has a wealthy and fashionable church and is much respected by his people and fellow clergymen. Mrs. Hubbard, before her marriage, was a leader in Brooklyn social circles. It is asserted that her fondness for society did not please her husband and was the cause of disagreement.

The Lasker Muddle.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 15.—The Subcommittee on Foreign Affairs had a meeting this morning, and practically agreed upon a report, although there will be further consideration at the meeting held some time during to-day. The report was drawn up by Rice, who recognized the difference between absolutism, as represented by Bismarck, and Republicanism as represented by the House. It will substantially uphold the action of the House in adopting the Lasker resolution and will not deny the right of Bismarck to decline to deliver it to the Reichstag.

Jessie Reed, the Giantess, Dead.

BUFFALO, March 15.—Jessie Reed, nee Waldron, the Giantess, died to-day of paralysis of the heart. She was six feet two inches high, weighed 400 pounds, and was nineteen years old. Her parents reside at Greenpoint, L. I. Jessie was born at New Rochelle, Westchester County. Her parents are medium size people. Two years ago she was married to Arthur Reed, a showman. She leaves a baby six months old, which weighs only five pounds. The body will be taken to Greenpoint for interment.

Suicide of a Little Girl.

CHICAGO, March 15.—Maggie Garrity, fourteen years old, in a fit of melancholy from a cold, administered by her mother, took a dose of Paris green last Wednesday and died from the effects yesterday.

Desperate Attempt to Break Jail.

RICHMOND, Va., March 15.—A dispatch states that a desperate attempt to break jail was made at Lewisburg, W. Va., yesterday. Two prisoners were killed by the keeper while attempting to escape.

THE MINING DISASTER.

Searching for the Bodies of the Unfortunate Victims.

Heartrending Scenes Around the Mine—Terrible Condition of the Corpses When Found—A Gloomy Community.

LYNCHBURG, Va. March 15.—Dispatches from Pocahontas state that the catastrophe yesterday has cast a gloom over the residents of the village. It increases rather than diminishes, as the frightful result of the explosion becomes known. The work of recovering the bodies of the unfortunate miners is progressing as fast as possible under the circumstances. Superintendent Lathrop and the rescuing party of experienced miners from Chesterfield County are hard at work and have succeeded in recovering the remains of a number of the dead. Nearly all the bodies are mangled beyond recognition. Many bodies are separated from the trunks, necessitating the removal of the corpses in pieces. The wives and children of many of the victims are at the scene of the disaster and their grief is heartrending.

Pocahontas, Va., March 15.—The mines are still on fire. The only means of putting it out is to close and seal the mines. This is now being done, and the mines will remain sealed probably for two weeks. No more of the bodies have been recovered.

TALKING THIRTY HOURS.

Excentricities of an Englishman Who Has Done Well for Posterity.

HANCOCK, N. Y., March 15.—But for the ill-health of Matthias Mergridge, of Union Settlement, Wayne County, Pa., five miles from this village, his sixty-four children, grand-children and great-grand-children would have celebrated at the homestead, on Monday, the sixty-fourth anniversary of his settlement on the spot where he has lived ever since. Mr. Mergridge recently passed his eighty-sixth year. He was born in England in 1798, and came to America in 1830. While he never obtained any special business prominence in the community, his eccentricities have made him a celebrity not only in his own but adjoining counties, where he exhibited them periodically for sixty years. In his prime it was no difficulty for him to make himself heard at a distance of half a mile, and he could talk for hours with his voice at that pitch.

It is related as a fact by friends of his that he once talked at a hotel in Honesdale, Pa., for twenty-four hours, when he was offered \$10 by the landlord if he would stop. Without a modulation of his voice, he continued to talk for six hours longer. Soon after Mergridge became a citizen of this country he was elected to be a justice of the peace in Wayne County, and was subsequently appointed postmaster of the backwoods village that grew up around him. Some one had him indicted for holding two offices of trust and profit contrary to the law. He pleaded not guilty, because neither office was one of profit, and the law that attached to either of them was in the office of postmaster, for in that capacity he had trusted every one for stamps who had asked him. He was acquitted.

ROOSEVELT'S REPORT.

Fearful Disclosures of Rotteness in New York City Politics.

ALBANY, March 15.—Mr. Roosevelt, chairman of the Special Assembly Committee investigating the departments of local government in New York City, presented to-day a voluminous report.

The committee found many abuses due to the non-execution or violation of good laws, and the committee agreed to report nine bills, which, if adopted would obviate the evils and save the city \$300,000.

In all the departments they investigated they found the incumbents generally either dishonest or inefficient. Indeed, the whole Government seemed to be in a condition absolutely appalling.

The deals by which men have obtained position, as developed by the investigation, casts a curious side light upon New York politics, and shows with startling distinctness that, under the present system, the men who nominally hold office are not the ones who really exercise the power, and that the latter can not be held responsible for their deeds.

County Clerk Keenan and ex-County Clerks Butler and Thompson kept the books properly, but retained fees illegally—Butler to the amount of \$30,000 and Keenan \$4,000. The County Clerk's net income is \$30,000 a year.

They propose to make a fixed salary of \$15,000. Notwithstanding the Clerk's enormous fees, say the Committee, he showed phenomenal ignorance about office affairs, admitting frankly that his duties as a local politician overrode his duties as County Clerk.

The Register's salary would amount to about \$40,000 annually under the fee system. They recommend that ex-Register Docherty be indicted for improper practices. The Surrogate's office is run by subordinates, chiefly for blackmailing purposes.

Frank Hurd's Milk Sugar.

CLEVELAND, O., March 15.—A suit has been filed in the Common Pleas Court by L. H. Witte against Congressman Frank Hurd for \$230,000 damages for an alleged breach of contract. Mr. Witte says that for a number of years he has been engaged in the manufacture of milk sugar from whey, and has spent a large amount of money and a great deal of time in experimenting and learning the art. Mr. Hurd, he says, has a large cheese factory at Aurora, on the N. Y., P. & O. Road, and started upon an opposition factory in violation of a specific contract, and ruined his business. Milk sugar is used by pharmacists and by homeopathic physicians. Mr. Witte says the sugar is worth thirty cents a pound, and that his factory yielded \$23,000 worth a year, exclusive of the expenses.

WATTERSON'S PLEA.

What He Says About His News Gobbling Scheme.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—Henry Watterson, of the Louisville Courier-Journal, appeared before the Joint Committee on Library, in advocacy of the passage of a bill granting a copyright of eight hours to newspapers. He explained the act as designed for the sole purpose of defeating concurrent piratical publications, that the bill was universal in its application, and could not affect the country press. In explanation of the latter statement, Watterson said, the morning papers go to press at 3 A. M.; limitation expires at 11; consequently the provisions of the bill don't act upon the republication of matter in the morning papers by papers issued in the afternoon. He then gave an illustration of the effect that might employ a special correspondent to report very fully some great event. Under the present law, a paper published alongside one's own, sold at cheaper rates, using improved rapid press, would actually defeat the enterprise.

Mr. Hour desired to know if it was intended to protect competition or facts.

Mr. Watterson replied that the limit of one hundred words in the bill would practically defeat the piracy of news. The time required to recast the matter would protect the statement of the author of news printed every day in New York and other cities by papers outside of the Associated Press. Under the present absence of laws, a publisher might open an office in New York at 3 o'clock, obtain copy of a newspaper, issue a paper in forty or fifty minutes at the cost of setting type. This has been done only in a limited way. Watterson said matter rewritten would not be an infringement of copyright as after publication it becomes public knowledge.

THE DIME NOVEL AGAIN.

Another Gang of Youthful Idiots in Court for Burglary.

QUINCY, Mass., March 15.—The "Jesse James Gang," composed of seven young boys belonging to the Coddington School, were before the Quincy Court to-day on several charges of burglary. The charges were clearly proved and some of the boys confessed. They said they were led into crime by reading dime novels. A clergyman stated that the principals had been subject to St. Vitus' dance and fits. It came out during the hearing that another gang of boys belonging to another school had been organized, under the name of "Billy the Kid Gang," for the purpose of robbing dwellings in the town. The parents of all the children were severely censured by the Court, and, though a strong influence was brought to bear to settle the matter quietly, the Judge said the culprits could only be regarded as criminals. One of the lads was ordered to leave for several months, and the others, except "Captain Jack," was put on probation under certain restrictions. "Captain Jack" is to come up for another hearing, and the Court said he must be sent out of the place and not permitted to tangle with his former associates. The dime novel question was thoroughly canvassed during the hearing.

GLOOMY OUTLOOK.

The Situation Along the Lower Mississippi Very Bad.

NEW ORLEANS, March 15.—The water in front of this city rose six inches to-day, reaching the high water mark of 1874. This is the second time since that date that the water has reached this height, but it is the first time on record when it has occurred so early in the season. The banks are now full and the water moving over at a period almost a month before the coming of the ordinary spring rise, and a month and a half in advance of the average flood. The city is left, therefore, with the usual April and June floods to come upon it and no place for the water to go except to inundate the face of the country. There is every reason to believe that Southern Louisiana will be under water within the next fortnight. No new breaks are reported, and the railroads have got the crevasse at Davis' place pretty much under control. Three lines of piling have been driven, and sandbags are now being piled in between. The current is materially lessened, although work has been considerably impeded by the heavy rains of the past twenty-four hours.

Negro Murderer Hanged.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 15.—Matt Lewis (colored) was hanged this morning for the murder of his wife, in October, 1876. Lewis murdered his wife in a fit of jealousy; cut her throat and made his escape. He was arrested a year afterwards and has been in jail seven years. He had four trials and was convicted each time. All arrangements were perfect and the execution passed off quietly.

Suicide.

WARSAW, Ind., March 15.—Nicholas Galentine, an old and prominent citizen, was this morning found dead in bed at a hotel at Silver Lake, twelve miles south of this city. Poison was found in his room, and supposition is that he poisoned himself.

A Cincinnati Suicide.

CINCINNATI, March 15.—Charles Huff, aged thirty-one, committed suicide this morning by cutting his throat with a razor. His self-destruction is attributed to poor health. He leaves a wife and three small children in destitute circumstances.

En Route to America.

LONDON, March 15.—Degaicoff, the Russian Nihilist, believed to have been the leader of the party that murdered Colonel Sudeikin, arrived in England recently and has departed for America.